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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE
REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	35
EDITORIALS:	
Pennsylvania's Vote,	38
New York and Virginia,	38
The Case of India,	39
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
The New Star in Andromeda,	40
WEEKLY NOTES,	41
POETRY:	
October,	41
REVIEWS:	
American Commonwealths: Michigan, Kansas,	41
Beecher's "Evolution and Religion,"	42
Vickers's "The History of Herod,"	42
Comegys's "An Order of Worship,"	42
Notes on Scrivener's "Introduction to New Testament Criticism,"	43
Briefer Notices,	43
ART:	
The Awards of Prizes at the Academy,	44
Notes,	45
SCIENCE NOTES,	45
COMMUNICATIONS:	
The New Education Again,	45
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	46
NOTES ON PERIODICALS,	47
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,	47
DRIFT,	47

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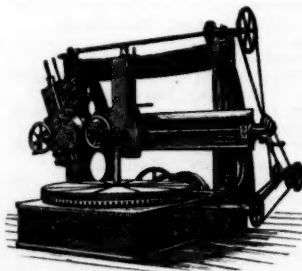
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE results of the elections did not contain great surprises for those who had closely watched the progress of the canvass—especially within the last few days. The election of the Democratic state ticket in New York, a deplorable ending to the bright expectations of the Republicans a month ago, was foreshadowed by the refusal last week of an influential newspaper, representing Irish Protectionist and labor elements, to further support Mr. Davenport. The defeat, therefore, is due to causes precisely resembling those which prevented Mr. Blaine from securing the majority to which he so nearly attained a year ago.

There seems to be among those who have controlled Republican politics in New York a painful incapacity to grasp the elements of the political situation. They showed this in 1880 when they allowed Mr. Arthur to turn a cold shoulder to the Irish Republicans, and refused to put a hundred dollars into printing a placard appealing to the Irish voters on Protectionist grounds. They showed it again in 1884, when they allowed the ex-Republicans to deceive them as to their true importance by their noise, and did little more than make promises to the earnest Protectionist workers who tried to secure them a big enough portion of the Irish vote to elect Mr. Blaine. They showed it again this year by trying to run their campaign upon State issues alone, and by excluding all national issues except the Southern one from their speeches. Not a speaker among them except Judge Foraker urged the Tariff issue, and appealed to the Irish citizens on grounds calculated to attract their votes. Every pains was taken to conciliate the ex-Republicans, and the success in that direction seems to have been complete. Every organ of last year's bolt rallied to Mr. Davenport's support. The *Times* denounced Mr. Hill with quite as much bitterness as it treated Mr. Cleveland to before it took him up as its candidate for the presidency; and more we could not say. And the result is that Mr. Hill is chosen governor through heavy Democratic gains in the localities where the Republicans gained through Irish accessions last year.

It is quite time for the Republican leaders in New York to understand that the State, since the Prohibitionist secession reached its present magnitude, is normally against them, and that it cannot be carried for Republican candidates without drawing heavily upon the vote which has been Democratic. And the Irish vote is the only part of it that can be secured. This year the Republicans would have been victorious if they had taken reasonable care to hold the Irish vote of a year ago. They now have learned to their sorrow the inadequacy of the ex-Republican support alone, and it may be hoped they will profit by the lesson. It may be that three years of meditation, under the rule of the triumphant Hill, will fit them to undertake a canvass of their own State without needing outside advice from Philadelphia and Chicago as to the state of things among classes of voters who might be won to their assistance.

In municipal results there appears a gain in Chicago and a loss in Brooklyn. In the former city a very important advance toward more honest elections is made by the adoption of a new system, and the local officials chosen appear to be of an improved sort.

In Brooklyn the vote for Mr. Catlin, the Republican candidate, and for Gen. Woodward, the citizens' candidate, would have secured the city a good mayor if it had been cast unitedly for either of them. But by the unhappy division of the forces, the election of Mr. Whitney, the candidate of the McLaughlin Ring, has been secured by a small majority. The smallness of the vote

for Gen. Woodward furnishes fresh proof of the insignificance of the bolting party when unsupported by the body of Republicans.

The friends of the new methods in municipal government claim that the excellence of those methods will never be sufficiently shown until the powers they vest in the city executive falls into bad hands. A bad mayor will not be able to shuffle the responsibility of maladministration upon irresponsible but powerful subordinates. The people will know where to strike when they do strike. The Brooklyn situation furnishes a test of this.

MR. COON, the Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, has sent his resignation to Mr. Manning at that gentleman's request. He is one of the expert officers of the Department, and has held his place under all changes of administration since Gen. Grant appointed him in his first Administration. His special experience in the work assigned him is as much a piece of the national property as is any part of the Treasury building, so long as he chose to place it at the service of the country. In any other country such an official could be removed only because his work involved political issues on which he differed from his superiors, or because he had ceased to be equal to its creditable performance. In any other country the removal of such a man for no reason, or so bad a reason, would arouse the opposition of all the reformatory elements, and would be regarded as a wilful sacrifice of the public interests to the party demands for office. But in ours it is not so. It is not even a thing that provokes more than a ripple of protest from the gentlemen who are set for the establishment of better principles in our public service. His tenure has nothing to do with the sanctity of competitive examinations, and a demand that he shall stay as long as the public need his special capacities is a part of that proposal to "create an office-holding aristocracy," to which Mr. Curtis and Mr. Eaton object as stoutly as do Mr. Gorman and Mr. McLean.

Mr. Coon seems to feel keenly the injustice and folly of this state of things; and he has made use of his letter of resignation to put the facts before the public. But we are astonished to find him regarding his removal as indicating a want of readiness for Civil Service Reform on the part of the Democratic party. As that reform is defined by its American friends, his removal has nothing to do with it. They propose that to the end of the chapter the Mannings and Higginsses shall have the power to turn out such as he, to make room for any political friend they can foist upon the public service.

THE Utah Commission has made its annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, and it fortunately comes at a time when no similar document divides the public attention with it. The Commission report a steady progress in punishing the crime of polygamy, and they claim that the offence has probably been but rarely committed since the Edmunds law went into effect. But they do not lay much stress on this, as they see no evidence that the Mormon leaders have made any real change of base; and they believe that if the present pressure were removed, there would be a resumption of all the old practices. They praise the territorial officials for their efficiency in enforcing the law, and they suggest two additional measures for the extinction of polygamy. They would shut our ports to Mormon as to Chinese immigrants, and they would exclude Mormons from the benefits of the land laws. We doubt the wisdom of these recommendations. With Mormonism as a form of faith, and even with the belief that polygamy is right and proper, the government has nothing to do. It is only the practice of polygamy within its territory that brings the subject within its ken. To shut out any class of immigrants because they entertain objectionable or unpopular beliefs, or to exclude from the

advantages of the homestead law any person who entertains unsound views of the marriage relation, is a very long stride back towards the religious intolerance which we are supposed to have left far behind us. Certainly a law to enact these restrictions on liberty of belief would not stand for an instant the scrutiny of the Supreme Court.

The territorial authorities of Idaho are taking steps to apply the penalties of the Edmunds law to the polygamists of that territory. The Saints in Idaho form a large and increasing element of the population; and although fewer of them are polygamists than in Utah, there are enough to give the courts some work. Idaho cannot afford to make herself a harbor of refuge for polygamists from Utah, and that is exactly what she will become if she neglects the growth of this evil. But would it not be wise and politic for the Idaho authorities to apply the "unlawful cohabitation" clauses of the Edmunds law to any "Gentile" who is found violating them? It would serve the purpose of showing that religious intolerance was not the purpose or effect of the law.

COL. WRIGHT takes the public into his confidence as to the principles on which he is conducting the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the work it has on hand. He is seeking to divorce its work from politics in every sense, and to rid it of all prepossessions in favor of this or that economic theory. With this view he has secured the services of a body of investigators of the most varied ways of looking at economic questions that is consistent with sobriety of judgment; and he is employing these independently of each other, so that they may be mutually corrective of each others' prejudices. At present he is conducting an investigation as to the nature and causes of financial depressions and the supposed law of periodicity which seems to govern them. His associates are collecting the facts both at home and abroad. In fine, Col. Wright is bringing to this new field the sound judgment and unwearied industry with which he served Massachusetts. As the Treasury Bureau of statistics has been reorganized in a partisan interest, it is gratifying to know that we have one bureau that is above all suspicion of that.

It seems to be the genius of General Hazen to blunder at almost every step of his public career. His last achievement is to court-martial a number of young recruits for the grave offence of complaining to their military superiors of the profane abuse heaped upon them by a lieutenant, who had been detailed for their instruction for the work of the Signal Service Bureau. Without once taking the trouble to ask, he jumped to the conclusion that a paper of complaint signed by them had been prepared, adopted and signed at a meeting held for this purpose; and this supposed meeting constitutes their offence of insubordination and mutiny. As a matter of fact they held no such meeting, but signed individually and separately without the least idea that they were doing anything but their plain duty to the service. Not content with this Gen. Hazen has permitted gentlemen who represented these young men before the court-martial to be grossly insulted and forbidden to make such a statement of their case as justice called for. It is a fortunate circumstance that some of these are members of Congress, and it is to be hoped that they will not let the next session pass without cutting the combs of the insolent officials concerned both in the original outrages and in the trial of these young men.

The work of the Signal Service Bureau is both hard and ill-paid. It involves an extraordinary amount of exposure and fatigue. Yet it draws not only from West Point, but from our colleges and universities a body of young men who undertake it with a large amount of scientific enthusiasm. These young men have not been trained in the martinetism of the Military and Naval Academies; they enter the service with the expectation that they will be treated as heretofore as gentlemen, and that their instructors will not be foul-mouthed and profane in addressing them. The country expects nothing less for them, and it should have been

Gen. Hazen's part to protect them from the treatment they complained of, and not to punish them for complaining of it to those who are constituted their protectors by the law of the land. If Gen. Hazen does not understand this, then he has given one more in addition to the many reasons for removing him from a place he has no fitness for.

THE conviction of Mr. Ferdinand Ward for his transactions as the managing partner of the firm of Grant & Ward will be received with very general satisfaction. It was the testimony of Mr. Fish, who is already serving his term of imprisonment for allowing Mr. Ward to rob the Marine National Bank, that served to convict this most unscrupulous and unfeeling swindler. The written evidence was not sufficient, as Mr. Ward seems to have added to his other forms of low cunning the skill to avoid putting himself upon paper to that extent. The question turned on the trustworthiness of a telephone interview, to whose details Mr. Fish swore with great positiveness. The jury took the word of a convict against the prisoner, and that with the general approval of the public. Judge Barrett sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor—the heaviest penalty the law allows. In pronouncing sentence, he said:

"You have exhibited an insensibility to your crimes which is astonishing, and you seem to forget the many good people whom you have brought to misery and poverty. You have done more to undermine confidence in commercial affairs than any man I have ever known of. Your habit was to carry on business by committing frauds, and in that way you utterly destroyed all confidence. Yet you have maintained the same insensibility throughout the trial, and have exhibited no signs of repentance. It will be idle for me to say anything to you on this subject. I will only add the sentence of the law, which is that you be confined at hard labor in the State prison for a period of ten years."

THE Women's Christian Temperance Union held its annual meeting in Association Hall of this city this week. This is, if not the largest and wealthiest organization for the agitation of this great question, by all odds the most effective for the manufacture of public opinion; and even our politicians were watching with anxiety the results of their deliberations. The convention so far as its vote could do so, committed the Union to the principle of a third party. There was a strong and earnest opposition to this, and the minority entered a formal protest against it. It would not be surprising if this should result in weakening if not dividing the Union. The strength of such organizations is in knowing where to stop; and the Union has missed this knowledge.

As the convention was "as unanimous as Jonah in the whale" on the subject of Prohibition, there was not the interest of a discussion attending their treatment of this main question. But the secondary reforms which the Association has undertaken to urge supplied this element. It was different at the Women's annual conference of the Charity Organization Society last Wednesday, when it met in the Hall of the County Medical Society. Two of our University professors, Messrs. James and Thompson, addressed the conference on this question, both taking strong ground against Prohibition as not justifiable in principle, as inexpedient in itself, as missing the true method of social reform, and as certain to fail of the end in view. A large part of the audience seemed to agree with them, but there was no unanimity, and the discussion was full, and frank and kind.

WE regret to see it announced that our Zoological Garden Company is suffering from financial embarrassment, and that there is some risk that it may have to cease its operations. The company was organized not to make money, but for the general good, and its whole policy has one of notable public spirit. The Garden is the only thing of its kind in this country, for the collection of animals in Central Park are mainly the stock of a dealer in menagerie supplies, who accommodates the public and is himself accommodated by keeping them there. There are in Europe few better collections than those of our Philadelphia company, although the European Gardens are sustained at the expense of the state.

Ours furnishes one of those altogether innocent forms of recreation, which are at once rare and greatly needed in our American cities. But the receipts for admission do not pay the running expenses and enable the Company to replace their constant and unavoidable losses of stock. The gentlemen engaged in the enterprise have born as much of the burden as they feel equal to sustaining, and unless the city or private munificence like their own come to their aid, they will be under the necessity of winding up the concern. We hope the preservation of the Garden will be a matter of public pride and civic self-respect, and that our city will not consent to see this peculiar attraction of Philadelphia blotted out. It should be part of the Park trust, and be cared for, so far as its income may be deficient, out of the Park funds.

THE statement is made in several quarters that Irish candidates of the Home Rule party are required to promise that they will resign when they cease to do as Mr. Parnell wishes them to do. This is not the case; the promise is that they will resign whenever they cannot vote as the Home Rule caucus decides. In that caucus Mr. Parnell has but one vote, and whenever a majority of its members decide to depose him from the leadership, they are quite competent to do so. They make no promise that they will not. They do promise that they will not use their position in Parliament to antagonize the party they are chosen to act with. Several in the last Home Rule delegation did so—notably Mr. Errington, who used his parliamentary position to play into the hands of the English ministry on every occasion, and his position as a Catholic of good English family to array the Roman Curia on the side of England and against Ireland. This was the most flagrant case, but there were others who sold themselves for places under the Crown, which no genuine nationalist would have accepted. No milder preservative against such acts of treachery could have been devised than the pledge exacted of the Home Rule candidates.

THE two English archbishops are on different sides in party politics. Dr. Thomson, of York, is a mild Liberal of the Shaftesbury-Palmerstonian school; Dr. Benson, of Canterbury, is a Tory, although he owes his promotion to Mr. Gladstone. Yet the two have united in a manifesto with regard to the approaching election. If it be correctly reported in the meagre account sent us by the cable, the wonder is that they thought it worth while to speak at all, having so little to say. There are but two points mentioned. The first is an advice to choose members with reference to personal character rather than to the largeness of the promises they make, and that is understood to refer to the Radicals and their promises. The other is that the Church question is a very important issue. As both the archbishops are strenuous advocates of the association of Church and State, this means that disestablishment is a question on which good churchmen should not take any risks, but should know that the members they now vote for are not likely to vote for disestablishment before this Parliament comes to and end five or six years hence. Evidently the Church is not reassured by the statement of Mr. Gladstone that that great question belongs to the time when he will have ceased to play a part in politics. They are thus depriving themselves of an assurance which might have been valuable to the Church. If they had not forced the question upon the constituencies after both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain had given assurances that it was not to be taken up in this Parliament they might have felt certain that not until it came to an end could the question be mooted by any Liberal ministry. But they cannot both eat their cake and have it. By appealing to the voters to vote for friends of the Church as candidates, they have untied the hands of their enemies, and nothing but a majority of Tories and Church and State Liberals will save the question from becoming one of practical politics at an early date. Perhaps they took the risk of trying for that assurance at the surrender of every other.

There are certain questions of practical political morals which have been raised in this canvass, on which the archbishops might

have spoken with advantage. There has been an impression pressure which many Liberals think immoral upon dependents and tenants to secure the votes from the candidates preferred by the country families. One clergyman in the North of England openly advised his parishioners to promise what was asked, and then to vote as they pleased as though they had made no promise. The organ of Joseph Arch's friends gave the rural voters the same advice. The bishop of the clergyman we have mentioned gave him a public rebuke for giving such advice, but said not a word of the wrong done by attempting to exact promises of votes against the voter's sense of his duty to himself and his country. On this point the archbishops seem to have had nothing to say; at least the dispatch says nothing.

Voting by ballot in England is managed with a secrecy to which it has never attained in America, where it is rare indeed that a man manages to conceal his political action on election day. And in a country with such sharp class distinctions, and such dependence of the poor on the rich, the effect of the secret ballot has been demoralizing. Almost every election shows that it is far easier to get promises than to get votes, and that multitudes of voters act on the wrong principle announced by the Cumberland clergymen. The cure must come in the influential classes learning respect for the rights and the conscience of their neighbors; and this is a lesson that the Church authorities might have insisted on with the most force.

THE movement for the disestablishment of the Church of England is reinforced by an organization of churchmen who mean to coöperate with the Liberationist Society, although on different principles. They want to secure to the church the power to control her own affairs, and above all to take questions of doctrine out of the civil courts and bring them under a purely ecclesiastical jurisdiction. This is a natural result of the High Church movement of the last half century. The Oxford movement began with a protest against the act of Lord John Russell's government in abolishing certain Irish bishoprics he thought not needed. At every stage it has protested against the control of purely ecclesiastical affairs by the state. This is what especially distinguishes it from the High Church party (so-called) of the seventeenth century. Laud and his followers were in truth the lowest of low churchmen; they believed in the right of a Stuart king to do as he pleased with the church as with everything else in his kingdom. They found episcopacy to their liking, but had he preferred presbytery their church principles would have been sorely tried. It was not they but the Puritans who stood for the High Church principle that there is a government in the church by the same authority by which the Church itself exists, and that to this government and to no one else the control of church affairs must be entrusted. The high churchmen of our century are more consistent than Laud. They believe with the Puritans that the Church must govern itself, and more than a few of them have gone over to the Church of Rome on finding that the Church of England is hopelessly controlled by the state, and must continue so as long as it is an established church.

BUT even this movement will not suffice to bring the question of disestablishment before the country at this election. No leader is ready to take it up, but everyone believes that Lord Salisbury is right in saying that the question will be settled, if not by this parliament, then by the next. Through the more rapid growth of the dissenting bodies, and the alienation of the Methodists, the Church of England is now the church of the minority. Heretofore it has been that minority that has governed England; by the extension of the suffrage the Dissenters will acquire the power to deal with the Church as they please. At first they will not be able to exercise this power, because other questions will occupy the public mind, and because this election comes too quickly after the enfranchisement of the new voters for them to have learnt their own minds. But in the course of the next six years the new pub-

lic opinion will have crystallized, and the demand for disestablishment is not unlikely to be one of the first it will make.

THE refusal of the British Privy Council to interfere in M. Riel's behalf, leaves with Lord Lansdowne, the Governor-General, the sole power to stand between him and the execution of his sentence. But the Governor-General, according to the decision of the Privy Council in Lord Lorne's case, cannot act contrary to the advice of the Canadian ministry. He is in the position held by his sovereign at home in this regard; his constitutional advisers are responsible and he is not, and his advisers in this case are the Macdonald ministry. The only scope for his authority is that of personal influence and persuasion. So that the reference of the matter to the Governor-General does not in the least lift the burden off Sir John's shoulders. Nothing can do that but the decision of the experts that Riel is insane; and although that was pleaded on his trial, the jury found him guilty, thus declaring its belief in sanity.

THE outrages perpetrated by the Russian mobs who drove the Jews out of Russia find their parallel in the course taken by the Prussian government in expelling the Poles from the Eastern provinces of the kingdom. As the lot of the Poles who live under Prussian rule in the Province of Posen has been less burdensome than under Russia, there has been a constant influx of this unhappy people from the rule of the Czar to that of the Kaiser. But they do not become Germanized by the change, nor do the Poles who are native to the province advance to perfection on that line. So the government reached the conclusion that the fewer in Posen the better, and all classes of Russian Poles in that and the adjacent provinces—Silesia, East Prussia—have been given notice to leave. They have been expelled by thousands from the lands they had bought and the houses they had acquired, and no compensation is offered them for the heavy losses thus inflicted. Last century the Prussian government won the praise of mankind by the kind and generous treatment it extended to the Salzburger, whom religious intolerance had driven from their mountain valleys in Southern Germany. The day of expulsion for religious faith is past in Teutonic countries, but crimes as cruel are now perpetrated in the name of nationality.

PENNSYLVANIA'S VOTE.

THE result of the Pennsylvania election is interesting in several particulars. The vote is very light, and the dissatisfaction with Colonel Quay's candidacy was in many quarters not only felt but expressed. The extent of this dissatisfaction would have imperiled his success had it not been for the extreme weakness of the Democratic organization. That party makes but a poor showing in Pennsylvania, even at times when it has a chance to win, and in this demoralization lay Colonel Quay's opportunity. With the leaders of the Democrats distracted, and working at cross-purposes; with the rank and file dissatisfied over Mr. Randall's control of Federal offices, and with friends of Civil Service Reform perceiving that the substance of reform is not regarded by Mr. Cleveland and his subordinates, there could not be a firm front in opposition to the Republican attack.

Colonel Quay also had an important personal advantage, heretofore pointed out in these columns. His apparent independence of the Cameron control led many men to give him a tacit support which otherwise he could not have received. In his contest for the nomination he developed the fact that the people wanted some candidate who did not wear the collar of ring-rule, and though he had himself been known as a machine manager of the first rank, they looked upon him with favor on account of the open and independent manner in which he made his canvass. Nothing else could have allayed their objections to him sufficiently to prevent a disastrous break in the party lines.

One other feature of interest requires notice. It seems that the large body of labor voters who came to the support of Mr.

Blaine, a year ago, in the iron and coal counties, have in good part remained in line. Some probably stayed at home, and a portion may have returned to the Democratic ranks, but in such counties as Lackawanna, Northumberland, Luzerne, Fayette and Westmoreland, where the Republican gains were so extraordinary a year ago, the showing now is conclusive that those gains have been mostly maintained.

The result, therefore, is entirely reasonable, regarding fairly the conditions of the contest. The demoralization and incapable management on the Democratic side, the appearance of independence in Colonel Quay's candidacy, and the fidelity of the Protectionist labor converts of last year made the majority, which, though less than half that which was rolled up in 1884, is still a large one in an unimportant contest. It serves to show again precisely what has been proved in every election in Pennsylvania for seven years past,—the real independence of the Republican voters, their readiness to cast a bolting ballot when the time is proper and the necessity for the break real, and, on the other hand, their willingness to help support a party nomination when it is made in an open manner, and is reasonably free from objection. Just as it was in 1879 when Mr. Butler was named by the Republicans, and, under the conviction of his fitness and of his absence from improper control,—happily testified to when he took possession of his office and looked into its assets,—the people gave him a majority theretofore unprecedented; and as it was in 1883, when Messrs. Niles and Livsey were named in a free convention; so the independent attitude assumed this year by Colonel Quay, the indifference toward him shown by the old "machine," and the undeniable freedom of the State Convention that nominated him, all led up to the result now shown. Such nominations as those of 1879 and 1883, and national candidates in accord with the popular demand, such as Mr. Garfield was in 1880, and Mr. Blaine was in 1884, can command a sure majority in Pennsylvania; while, on the other hand, the conditions of 1881 and 1882 destroy that majority and produce sure disaster. And this is a lesson well worth studying further by all parties concerned.

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA.

IT is natural that public attention should have been most fixed upon New York and Virginia. For in those States lay the national contest. That both have been won by the Democrats may reasonably encourage them to expect a prolonged control of the national government, and may correspondingly oblige the Republicans to recognize how serious a work lies before them if they wish to regain possession.

The complete triumph of General Lee and of the astute politicians who use him as their figure head, makes Virginia Democratic for an indefinite time. So much was involved that the contest formed an epoch in the State's political history, and the large majority by which the Democrats succeed settles its future so far that no one can now reasonably attempt to point out the prospect of change. Thus the Solid South remains solid. The threatened break of the line is averted. No result of the November voting causes greater joy to the hearts of those who mean to rule the nation by a combination of the entire South with the slums of New York City than the failure of the Republicans to capture Virginia.

So, also, the retention of New York and its thirty electors in the Democratic column, by the weight of the metropolis's majority, closes up the combination. Neither of these could be spared from the Democratic calculation. The South must be kept firm in a sectional control, and dependence upon Northern States other than New York,—New Jersey, Indiana, Connecticut,—is too frail. Had New York been carried this year against Hill, and against Mr. Cleveland's voice, ballot, and thousand dollar check, then the outlook of the Democrats would have been darkened, and their supremacy seriously threatened. But even with so despicable a candidate, tainted with the partnership of Tweed, and redolent of evil political methods, New York is held in chains as for years

past by the slum strength of its great city, and the Democratic grasp upon the country continues firm.

That this situation should weigh down the Republicans with discouragement is not to be assumed; on the contrary, it should awaken in them renewed energy. But more than this, it should stimulate them to lift the whole national controversy to higher ground. It should make them see that no "machine" management, no local efforts, no mere political finesse can now win a national success. The control of the country, if it is to be returned to their hands at any early day, must be secured by a broad and general movement of attack which shall gather up in one all the elements and energies of the party. Something of this was anticipated in these columns, nearly six months ago. In its issue of May 23d last, *THE AMERICAN* said:

"It is necessary for Republicans to look ahead. Under any conceivable circumstances they do not expect to quit the field, or even to acquiesce, with mere formality of opposition, in the policy and methods of Democratic administration. It will presently fall to their part both to point out the errors of the party in power, and to propose to the country an alternative and preferable course."

And we ventured them to suggest the general outline of the policy which would be alternative and preferable in these paragraphs:

1. *Honest Government.* To maintain the work of providing good government, of divorcing public administration from partisan and personal spoilation. To carry on, when in power, the reforms in the civil service which have clearly been demanded by the advanced and uplifted sense of the American people.

2. *Protection to Labor.* To provide resolutely for the protection of American national and industrial independence. To maintain the standard of social condition, which, in contrast to the circumstances of other countries, American labor has thus far enjoyed. To continue the contest, with undiminished courage, in behalf of our own development against the enormous influences of foreign capital seeking possession of our market. To establish the truth in the government of the country, that the highest duty of the Republic, not only to its own people, but to all, is to preserve its prosperous existence, thus to compel by its example the modification of harsher systems, and the political emancipation of other peoples.

3. *Nationality.* To maintain those conclusions of just nationality reached by the bloody and costly processes of war. To apply to the Government of the American people so much of national concentration as is necessary for the efficient and economical attainment of results which they demand. To simplify, rather than complicate, and to strengthen by this simplicity, rather than enfeeble and confuse by dispersing authority and responsibility. To reserve sacredly every power of local self-government which is essential to individual intelligence and popular freedom, but to express in the national action every function which belongs to the united nation.

These are, it is freely admitted, generalities. But they mean and point to definite applications. They are to be developed into details that will be exact and unmistakable. They furnish a platform upon which those who wish to see the Civil Service truly reformed can take their stand in opposition to the present and future practice of the Administration; upon which the friends of this country's industrial and commercial independence can defend it against home folly or unfaithfulness, and foreign attack; and upon which all who appreciate the value of the Union, preserved by the result of the war, may unite to secure the natural and fit fruits of the maintained nationality. And it is upon such a platform that the Republican party must stand, if it would win, for any attempt to move it away from these principles, or the abandonment of any one of them will destroy its unity and demoralize its purpose.

THE CASE OF INDIA.

THE Free Traders in the Church Congress at New Haven tried to turn the flank of Mr. Clark's argument by denying England's responsibility for the wretchedness of India. They asserted that the miseries he described existed in equal or even greater degree before the English obtained the control of the country. Let us see about this.

Of the earliest history of India we know very little. The Hindoo regarded all events as having no more reality than our dreams have, so he took no pains to record them. We get only a few glances at the social condition of the people in their religious hymns, their treatises on philosophy, their gigantic epics, and their fanciful "Laws of Manu,"—a code that never was in force. We get another glimpse through the Greeks in Alexander's time of the corner of the Punjab. None of these give us any light on the question. But following the general analogy of history, we may presume that when the population was sparse and the resistances of nature still unmastered, there were famines in India as elsewhere.

The biographical and other treatises of the Buddhists, the edicts of King Asoka, and the records of travel left us by the Chinese pilgrims, furnish us with a picture of India, very imperfect but not uninteresting, during the period when that creed was prevalent. Buddha died 490 B. C., and the last Chinese pilgrims visited India in the sixth century of our era. This literature, being Buddhist, dwells much on the miseries of human existence, but death from starvation is not specified among these. It is the literature of mendicant monks, and therefore concerned with the economic aspects of the country; yet we find no complaints of want of support for the army of idlers then maintained by a country, whose whole population is now overworked to keep body and soul together. The Chinese describe all the aspects of the country, but they have the impression that it was a land of plenty, where famine was as good as unknown.

With the year 1000 A. D. may be said to begin the Moslem and Mogul domination, and the continuous record of India history. These conquerors never did establish a permanently peaceful rule in India. Their history is one of wars, insurrections and devastations of war. We find mention of famines resulting from military atrocities practised by some of the sovereigns. But there is no record of periodical famines in time of peace, coming as often as the rains failed in any district, and carrying off more human lives than the most destructive wars ever swept from the earth. For that we have to wait. Indeed that was then impossible. Such famines never occur in countries in which a great variety in industry exists. India, until the present century, was not only a country rich in all the resources of agriculture;—she was the first manufacturing country of the world. From the time of the Roman Empire she had been exporting her fine cotton fabrics to Europe overland. To buy these and her spices the European nations crowded her coast, from the sixteenth century onward, after Vasco di Gama had showed them the way thither by sea. In such a country great famines never do or can occur. They are confined to countries which are producing nothing but food—which have all their eggs in one basket and are ruined if that basket falls.

The English, in their first dealings with India, did not contemplate the ruin of her manufacturing system. It was to purchase the fruits of the cotton manufacture that they came to India. It was the wealth and prosperity based on that manufacture which made the country seem to them worth conquering. They never would have attempted the conquest, if India had been the poverty-stricken and wretched land which their own policy has made it.

The first blow was inflicted when the people of Northern England formed the ambition to secure the cotton manufacture to themselves. To aid them in this a duty of sixty-seven per cent. was laid on European cottons, while those of India were absolutely prohibited. Manchester made her beginnings in this trade behind a tariff higher and more restrictive than any other country ever imposed on this fabric. If she had not she could not have sustained the competition of Bengal and the Carnatic, which made cotton cheaper than was then possible in England. And these duties were kept up until 1832.

But by 1813 England had made such advances in the production of cottons by steam power as India was not able to compete

with. Up to that year the home market was secured to the Hindoo weaver by a protective duty. Under pressure from Manchester it was removed, while the prohibition on Indian cottons was retained! At the same time, be it remembered, the export of English machinery to India was illegal, and the tempting skilled workmen to emigrate from England was a criminal offence. The Hindoo was forbidden to use the better instruments of manufacture; he was compelled to compete in India with the far superior machinery of England, while forbidden either to introduce that machinery or to export his far finer fabrics to England.

If 1813 was the second blow, the law of 1832 was the third at Indian prosperity. Up to that year England had discriminated in favor of East and West Indian cotton grown by her own subjects. But she now made two discoveries. The first was that American cotton, by dint of the care taken in its cultivation, had become the best in the world, and that she need not expect to surpass American cotton-spinners without using it. The second was that the cotton-planters of our Southern States were disgusted by their failure to establish factories within the area of slavery and were ready for a transaction. They would leave the Protectionists and support Free Trade, if Manchester would get the duty taken off their cotton. An implied compact was struck between Lancashire and South Carolina, whose result was the English law removing the duty from cotton and cotton fabrics, and the nullification movement in America, leading to the calamitous tariff of 1835. It is not wonderful that Mr. Cobden's first impulse in 1861 was to support the South. He could not but have recalled the fact that he had had a hand in inciting the first movement for the dissolution of the Union, and that English Free Traders had made a compact with American slave-owners, which was still unbroken on the American side.

To India the law of 1832 was a great calamity. It is true that the English duty on her cottons was removed, but her manufactures were already prostrate, and she was still forbidden the use of the machinery needed for their sustentation. Not until about 1850 was the prohibition on the export of machinery repealed. On the other hand the English market for raw cotton was transferred to America, and the Hindoo was left with nothing but the business of raising food. All his eggs were now in one basket with a vengeance, and when the rains did not come to make a crop possible, he lay down to die. Hence the frightful mortality from famine in the reign of Queen Victoria,—a mortality in excess of anything ever known from such a cause in any other country except China and Ireland, whose manufactures have been destroyed by the same means. The reigns of Timour the Tartar, or of Genghis Khan, or of Attila the Hun, show no such sacrifice of human life as does the reign of the virtuous and merciful Queen Victoria in India. The country has been desolated as war never desolated it in the worst days of its Mongol conquerors.

In some lectures delivered in Edinburgh in 1880, Mr. W. W. Hunter, the highest authority on Indian questions, admitted that the pressure of population on subsistence in India was increasing, that it was a characteristic result of English rule, that a large percentage were living on the verge of starvation, and that the deaths from famine in the future probably would far exceed these of the past, unless some remedy could be found. But he actually alleged this as a proof of the beneficence of British rule! The just and beneficent rule of England had kept the people from thinning out their numbers by war and pestilence, and they had increased until constantly-recurring famines seemed inevitable! But can a country be said to be over-populated which has great quantities of food for export as often as her crops are good, which sells vast quantities of grain and rice out of one province while the people of another are dying in the agonies of slow starvation, and which has great areas of arable land untouched by plow or spade? It is not the pressure of population upon subsistence—any more than in Ireland—which constitutes the difficulty. It is the uniformity of occupation, the exorbitant risks of a solitary agriculture, and the

excess of the people beyond the means of employing them which constitute the misery of India as of Ireland.

This even the English in India are coming to see. They are exulting in the rise of cotton manufacturing in Bengal since the prohibition on English machinery was removed, and in spite of the tax on the import of our American cotton which is needed to mix with the shorter grained cotton of India. The Indian Famine Commission, as appears from an article from the *Lahore Gazette* which we printed in THE AMERICAN of June 13th, declares that the revival of Indian manufactures is the means to which the country must look for the removal of the risks of recurrent famine. The *Gazette* endorses that opinion, and regrets that the country is not at liberty to substitute American for English maxims of fiscal policy and to protect the manufactures of India.

If the restoration of manufactures would put an end to famines, then the ruin of Indian manufactures by English competition must have been the responsible cause of those famines. Free Trade caused that ruin; only Protection will effect the restoration.

THE NEW STAR IN ANDROMEDA.

THE new star in the great nebula of Andromeda, about which so much has been written in the past two months, is waning. There is good reason to suppose that after a few weeks at the farthest it will pass out of sight and never be seen again,—at least by the present generation of astronomers. It seems to be therefore a good time to summarize the facts taught by its brief existence.

The nebula itself must have been seen by the first careful observers of the sky. It is readily visible without any artificial aid as a hazy light lying between the W of Cassiopeia and the Square of Pegasus. It was therefore very early in the history of the telescope, about 1612, that the first Galilean glasses were turned upon it. No great addition to our knowledge was made by telescopic aid. The nebula was traced to a greater extent, and its indefinite outlines were seen to include an elliptical space, ranging in size according to the qualities of the telescope and the atmosphere; the greatest length ever seen being about four degrees. Prof. G. P. Bond, with the 15-inch refractor of the Harvard Observatory, discovered some dark rifts extending longitudinally through it; but these are seen with difficulty except with the largest instruments.

Its spectrum is continuous, without dark or bright lines, indicating a solid or liquid mass, and no considerable atmosphere, either like the sun's, darker than the nucleus, or like the coma of a comet, bright and light-giving. Within its boundaries have been counted some 1500 little stars, and could we view it from a less distance we would probably see that its whole mass was made up very largely of stars and meteoroids, held together by the common attraction, and closely related in their composition, structure and functions.

While the appearance of the nebula seemed to vary with every change of power applied, there has been from 1612 to the present year no evidence of any intrinsic change. The differing descriptions could readily be accounted for by the differing glasses used and the differing seeing qualities of the eyes and imaginations of the observers. Up to 1885, August 18th, no one had any valid reason to believe that the great Andromeda nebula had given any observable evidences of vitality. At this date it was examined by an English gentleman who saw nothing unusual. On the 19th, at 11 p. m., another observer saw in the centre of the nebula a new star. It was 12 days after this, during the continuance of the moonlight nights, before the official announcement came from Hortwig, at Dorpat, that he had independently seen the new star.

Since the star has come several observers have stated that the nebula, for weeks previously to this, seemed to be undergoing a change. One gentleman says, "On the 13th of August I turned to the nebula of Andromeda and was at once struck by its brightness, and thought at first I had got hold of a bright comet." Another says, "On the night of August 15th, as I was sweeping the sky with a comet eye piece on my equatorial, the Andromeda nebula passed across the field, and its brightness was such that I did not recognize it as the nebula, but thought that I had found a comet." Still another, "I was so much impressed with the aspect of the great nebula in Andromeda, the night of August 9th being marvelously clear, I was induced to make it the chief study."

These statements may mean that the nebula was in a state of activity preparatory to the formation of the star on the 19th, though too much stress should not be laid upon them, as the cause

may have lain, as the observers supposed at the time, in the exceptional purity of the air.

The Hortwig discovery was telegraphed to astronomers by the recognized centers for the distribution of such intelligence, Dun Echt Observatory, Scotland, in Europe, and Harvard College Observatory, in the United States, and on the evening of September 2d many a glass was pointed to the nebula. A casual glance was all that was necessary to reveal the star. In the centre of the nebula, looking like any other stellar disk in the heavens, was a yellow star of the seventh magnitude. It remained at about this brightness for several days, and then began gradually to fade.

As to whether the star was a component part of the nebula or only chanced to lie in the same line of sight, is a subject which will probably never be fully decided. The chances would seem to be in favor of the former. Its central position, the fading out of the nebula in all directions from it, possible changes in the nebula preparatory to its formation, its identity of spectrum with the nebula, are indications in this direction. There are besides two or three cases on record where variable stars have thus been associated with nebulae.

There are in all probability no "new stars" ever seen in the sky. There are plenty of stars which vary in brightness, some between very wide limits. They may pass out of sight at one time, and at another be bright enough to be seen at noonday, as was Tycho Brahe's star in 1572. They may vary fitfully, as in the star in Corona Borealis in 1866, which suddenly generated a vast amount of burning hydrogen and came up to the 2d magnitude; may go up and down with undeviating regularity like Algol, which with a period of a little less than three days, known beforehand to the minute, goes through its changes.

It is not impossible that these stars which seem to us to be fitful in their variations may have really a long period, and differ from Algol only in this. Thus there are records of stars appearing in the same quarter of the heavens in 1582, 1264, and 945, and the present year has been mentioned for the next appearance. Some fanciful speculators have also suggested that the Star of Bethlehem was one of its returns, and that we will soon look on the star in the East which drew the Shepherds in the days of Herod.

The Andromeda star is therefore not an unique phenomenon. For some unknown reason, one of the components of the nebula has been vastly increased in brightness, raised from perhaps the 14th to the 7th magnitude, which involves an increase in light of about 600 fold. Whether it has been a great outburst, such as we see daily on the sun on a small scale, which has bathed the star in flame and brightened up its whole surface, we cannot tell. The spectroscopic evidence is not conclusive on this point. Whatever the cause it acted suddenly, reaching its greatest intensity in a few days at the most, and since it has been slowly dying away.

ISAAC SHARPLESS.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE *Nation* of New York, has been giving some attention to acquiring a knowledge of the elementary rules of logic, and has discovered that the major premise alone does not prove the conclusion. Thus armed it proceeds to attack the logical processes of Mr. Charles Heber Clark, and of a certain Philadelphia "crank," who, it states, believes that Free Trade caused the decline of the Ottoman Empire. These persons, it says, reasoned that because India, Ireland and Turkey have Free Trade and are poor, therefore Free Trade impoverished India, Ireland and Turkey. To call this a misrepresentation is to restrict ourselves to the polite rather than the exact. We wot not of the "crank," but of Mr. Clark we can say that he believes Free Trade is largely responsible for the present condition of India and Ireland, and in his recent address he proceeded by a course of intermediary reasoning to supply the minor premise to the above-mentioned proposition, with what success each person interested may decide for himself. But that he did not use the plan of reasoning outlined by *The Nation* is patent to possessors of moderate information and a trace of discernment, and therefore, we trust, even to *The Nation*. And the fact that knowing this our contemporary asserts the contrary, suggests a syllogism the three terms of which possess the normal relations with each other, and which we leave the reader to work out for himself.

PASSING from precept to example *The Nation* gives in its following paragraph a luminous exposition of logical methods. Mr. Cleveland, it says, did indeed give one thousand dollars to help elect Mr. Hill Governor of New York, but he gave a "blast on his bugle horn,"—otherwise issued a civil service manifesto,—worth as much as ten thousand dollars would have been to secure the election of Mr. Davenport; therefore, the inference is, he desired the

election of Mr. Davenport. We judge it unnecessary to expend much attention on this proposition. Mr. Cleveland is a Democrat, has always voted the "straight Democratic ticket," and, as he explicitly stated, desired the election of Mr. Hill. And if *The Nation* wishes to avoid crushing the youthful promise of its logic under the weight of proving the contrary, a disinterested observer might recommend that it cut the Gordian knot by making an admission of what it knows to be the fact.

OCTOBER.

BROWN gleaner of the trees, October, thou
Who mellowest through all arbor-bending fruits,
And, reaching up when apples spring the bough,
Chillest their ruddy sides; who, at the roots
Of forest trees, will shower plenteous mast
And burrs, and beechen nuts, the while on high
Leaves shiver to the wind, or, falling fast,
In rutted woodways lie,
Or dam the weedy brook that hurries past!
But now thou tarried here with sunburnt arm,
Binding a sheaf ere yet the wains were up;
Or here, in swathy reach, to bosom warm
Didst gather sweets of every flower-cup:
Simples and rugged blooms, the latest born
That zone the year—till in a furrow-seam,
At yellow noon, thou rested, harvest-worn,
The while thy loosened team
Chewed at its meal amid the sickled corn.
Anon thou turnest homeward, all thy troop
Grown large on hill-tops, 'gainst the flaming sun;
And now, thro' granary door with shout and whoop,
Drivest thy steaming yoke:—yet art not done
For chilly lambs stand bleating at the fold,
And lanterns twinkle down the dairy ways,
And pails ring loud—while over odorous mould
Upfumes the thicket blaze,
And in the dark one star is trembling cold!
Who would not love thee, though the summer birds
Fly frightened of thy voice through tattered boughs,
Knowing not summer in thy blust'ry words
Nor in the curled fillet on thy brows!
Who would not love thy sober matron mood
Pacing oftentimes alone through brittle leaves
And naked arches of the dying wood;
Or listening under eaves,
With saddest eyes, for young May's vanished brood.

HARRISON S. MORRIS.

REVIEWS.

AMERICAN COMMONWEALTHS: MICHIGAN, by Thomas McIntyre Cooley. KANSAS, by Leverett W. Spring. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THESE form two valuable additions to the series of State histories.

Judge Cooley has the preferable theme, because while the history of the area which forms his State presents many picturesque features, it is less hackneyed than the short but eventful career of Kansas. The origin of Michigan goes back nearly to the beginning of French civilization in America, and almost connects itself with the name and fame of Champlain. The early French explorers were familiar with its territory; they reconnoitred thoroughly its geographic and strategic peculiarities, its two great gateways of Indian movement at the Sault Sainte Marie, and the Straits of Mackinac; and it was so early as 1641, contemporary with the settlement of Maryland, and three years before William Penn was born, that the Jesuits Raymbault and Jogues established a mission for the Chippewas at the Sault,—which, though it was discontinued afterward, formed the foundation of a permanent settlement by Marquette in 1668, the first within the limits of the present State of Michigan. With its beginnings thus fixed in that richly romantic soil of the early French settlement and exploration, the narrative of the State's existence comes to us connected with many stirring incidents and details,—the contest of France and England for Canada, the grand but ineffectual struggle of the Indians to preserve their old home, the War of 1812, with Hull's Surrender of Detroit, and Perry's Victory on Lake Erie.

All these and many more Judge Cooley uses in his book, which is a concise and clear account, giving especially a "history of governments" under which Michigan has been—French, British, American,—Northwest Territory, Territory of Indiana, Territory of Michigan, and at last a State of the National Union. On the whole, it is a very satisfactory book, and one of the very best of the series, so far, its proportion and arrangement being more successful than some. The style, it may be said, is not graphic, but it is not dull.

Prof. Spring makes a very lively and readable book of his Kansas, traversing the ground with which we have been made so familiar, the Territorial episode from 1854 to 1861, and occupying three-fourths of his space with this. He adds, however, some interesting chapters describing Kansas during the War, and giving some idea of her marvelous growth since. This makes altogether a most interesting story, and he relates it with vivacity, and, what is more important, a judiciously discriminating temper. In the tremendous encounter of Slavery with Freedom in the days of trouble between '54 and '58, there is much that needs to be treated in a fair and just manner, without partisanship and without prejudice, and to this manner of treatment Prof. Spring attains satisfactorily. He depicts the scene as it was—an ugly episode of the Border, a dark spot on American history caused by the unfaithful and time-serving men who gave way to the encroachments of the Slave Power, and permitted territory that had been reserved to Freedom by the compact of 1820 to be exposed anew to Slavery's defilement.

Professor Spring shows some rather amusing mannerisms in his narrative. To observe that he holds the chair of English Literature in the University of Kansas is to explain, perhaps, the source and the occasion of the numerous poetical snatches that are interspersed. A valuable feature is the bibliographical list, in this volume, and its contents will doubtless surprise many who do not know how much has been written about Kansas, a State which is but about thirty years old, even if we go back to the days of its squatter beginnings.

EVOLUTION AND RELIGION. By Henry Ward Beecher. Pp. 145. Svo. 1885. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

In this pamphlet are collected eight discourses delivered by Mr. Beecher from Plymouth pulpit in the spring and summer of this year, devoted to the consideration of the influence which the acceptance of the doctrine of evolution must have on religious thought and belief. He definitely announces his entire belief in the main fact of progress from low to high through intermediate forms, though the various forms in which that doctrine has been presented by its different expositors he thinks are all open to objections of detail; and on this basis he starts to harmonize the dicta of science and religious record. First taking up the central idea of religion, the conception of a diety, he shows that it has been evolved from a primary conception of an anthropomorphic being with a large share of the weaknesses and faults of human nature, and has advanced to the higher ideal through successive steps upward. These steps were parallel to the course of human development, and prove that a higher conception of the ruling power is dependent upon an advance in the modes of thought upon which such a conception must be based. In his next discourses on "The Two Revelations" and "The Inspiration of the Bible" he claims a high place for the historic records of development and the inspiring ideas which are collected into our bible, but admits that other evidence may bear no less the signs of divine truth, and that scientific facts and discoveries not only explain but supplement the Hebrew and Christian scriptures. In his treatment of original sin and the new birth he utterly rejects the dogmatic doctrines of the fall of man and sanctification by faith. Original sin, he says, is only the lower condition out of which man has always been advancing to a higher, and the new birth the regeneration of man's lower nature which is worked out by an approach to a higher ideal. In his discourse on "Divine Providence and Design" decidedly the weakest of the series, he attempts to reconcile the universality of law with the existence of a special providence and occasional interference between cause and effect, and is driven into a position which is neither of religion nor science, nor yet agreeable to common-sense. In the last discourse, on "Evolution and the Church" he welcomes the aid of the doctrine of evolution in disposing of the dogmatic and theological lumber which encumbers the Church, and putting new life into its teachings. Nothing of real value will be lost, he says, by a change which will make the basis of moral instruction accord with the ascertained facts of natural law. Religion will thus put off the dead weight of the old absurdities which it has been carrying, and will gain new life and vigor from basing its assertions and aspirations on incontrovertible facts.

Like everything else of Mr. Beecher's, these sermons are eminently original and suggestive, but they are unmistakably crude.

It is no light task to entirely reconstruct the whole ground of theology, and we cannot but think that time will greatly modify many of the conclusions which he states therein. His methods do not show the signs of a deep acquaintance with scientific thought, and he seems not to seize the whole significance of certain doctrines and hypotheses on which he reasons, and he thus makes his text oftentimes bristle with incongruities, not to say inconsistencies. But his temper is on the whole catholic and fair-minded, and generally progressive to a degree which is phenomenal in a man of his years. Work much less fair and moderate and intelligent than his might well be accepted as a distinct advance on the prevailing grade of religious instruction.

A. J. F.

THE HISTORY OF HEROD, OR, ANOTHER LOOK AT A MAN EMERGING FROM TWENTY CENTURIES OF SLANDER. By John Vickers. London: Williams & Norgate. 1885.

Every now and then some brilliant lover of truth, whose time and thought are devoted to opening the understanding of the foolish inhabitants of this earth, discovers that the memory of some good man has been blackened by envious contemporaries and unfriendly successors. The passion for disproving what tradition, (our most reliable informant of the ages which are past), tells us, is gradually becoming a settled mania. A profound silence is not infrequently the best comment on these highly imaginative effusions, but the present work is recommended by so pleasing a style, and the statements and arguments are reiterated with such a full confidence of their convincing nature, that the author at least deserves the honor of refutation.

The general position taken is that Herod was a great statesman, that he lived in troublous times and among a perverse people, that he was far ahead of his age in civilization and liberality, and that his motives have been deliberately falsified by inimical historians. All other great men have had their enemies, but none have been so unfairly treated as Herod. Other statesmen whose lot has been cast in times of national and international turmoil have had their assailants, it is true, but they have also had their defenders. When a king has summarily executed a wife and her sons on an unfounded suspicion, unjust critics have been inclined to call him suspicious and bloody. But what poor psychologists are they! How little can they judge of motives. "In order to conserve in this way the life of the nation, it was necessary that he [Herod] should slay from time to time a few pestilent people, and, in doing so, he may have cut now and then, from error of judgment, a trifle too deep, just as a surgeon may do in treating an individual who is suffering from gangrene or snake bite." The Jewish Nationalists, like the Irish Nationalists, were silly people. Just as England has been Ireland's best friend so was Herod's seeming cruelty and severity the only method of keeping the Jewish patriots within the bounds of the law. In the same manner as British rule in India has been the means of introducing civilization, thereby increasing the happiness of the people, so would the liberal and enlightening policy of Herod have proved of incalculable benefit to the Jews if that benighted people had not persisted in their refusal to chime in with his magnificent ideas. That Josephus unsupported by other testimony is not to be relied upon, scholars are willing to believe, but to support his theory Mr. Vickers must dub the author of Maccabees as "prejudiced and untruthful" must pass in silence Talmudic tradition, and must even explain that the sharp witted Ewald was led away by his German nationalistic tendencies. We are much afraid, however, that a perusal of this interesting book will leave most readers under the impression that the historical background into which this new picture of Herod is set was prepared more with a view to harmonize the whole than to obtain a reputation for fidelity and accuracy. It is a matter of taste, not of fact.

C. A.

AN ORDER OF WORSHIP, WITH FORMS OF PRAYER FOR DIVINE SERVICE. By Benjamin B. Comegys. Philadelphia: H. B. Garner, 710 Arch St. 1885.

This volume, prepared by one of our respected townsmen, represents the recent and rapid growth of a love for liturgic worship which is spreading among the ministers and people of the Presbyterian Church, and which is quite in keeping with that Church's history. Up to the time of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, the Scottish Kirk, like her sister reformed churches without any exception, had her forms of public prayer set forth by Church authority. The Westminster Divines aimed at a basis of union on which the Presbyterians of Scotland and the Puritans of England could cooperate. The dislike of the latter to the Church of England "Book of Common Prayer" had carried them so far that they conceived a distaste for all liturgies. To meet them on this ground the Kirk gave up her "Book of Common Order" set forth in Knox's time, and came down to a "Directory for Public Worship." The proposed Union came to nothing, and

after the restoration Scotland had no prescribed order of service. The Episcopal regime set aside the Directory, but—warned by the outbreak against "Laud's Liturgy," in 1637—did nothing to find a substitute. After the Revolution the Kirk replaced the Directory.

In Scotland a liturgical party has long existed in the Kirk, and is represented by the "Euchologion,"—a manual of public prayer prepared by a society of clergymen. In America Drs. Miller and Hodge, and the Princeton divines generally have betrayed leanings in the same direction. Four distinctly Presbyterian prayer-books have been published—one for the use of St. Peter's Church in Rochester, (1864), one by Dr. Shields, of Princeton College, showing the Church of England's Prayer-book as the Puritans proposed to modify it at the Restoration; one issued anonymously in New York in 1857; and one by Prof. Hopkins of Auburn Seminary in 1883. Besides these we have "Eutaxia, a History of Presbyterian Liturgies" believed to be from the pen of Dr. S. R. Baird; and some years ago there was a John Knox Society founded in this city to promote the agitation of this question.

Mr. Comegys does not design his "Order of Worship" for the use of churches of any particular denomination of Christians. It draws upon all the resources of Christian liturgies accessible to English students, and it seeks to meet the needs of Christian congregations of all names, who are not already furnished. There are ten distinct services for as many Sundays, besides baptismal, communion, marriage and burial services, and an abridged Psalter with additions from other parts of the poetical scriptures. The aim is to furnish forms which are "direct, scriptural, simple and devotional." We are not sufficiently learned in liturgical matters to pronounce a critical judgment on the merits of the work. So far as we can judge, we think he has shown a sound discretion and a good taste in both his selections and his omissions, though it grates on us a little when we meet with modern forms of expression in venerable devotional forms like the litany.

R. E. T.

NOTES ON SCRIVENER'S "PLAIN INTRODUCTION TO THE CRITICISM OF THE NEW TESTAMENT." Edited by Joseph Henry Thayer, D. D. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The publishers of the *Andover Review* have issued a critical appendix which general readers will find very dry, but which will be of the greatest value to students of the original text of the New Testament. It is fifty-six pages of corrections by American and German scholars to the last edition of Prof. Scrivener's "Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament." Scrivener's work is the standard to which English and American scholars, who cannot use or do not possess German introductions, are accustomed to look. But the last edition is very far from being what it ought to be, and from what its authors could have made it. Even the corrections pointed out by the late Dr. Ezra Abbot in the first edition were not made in it. Dr. Rene Gregory, of Leipzig,—a native of our city and a graduate of our University, though a shining light in the sacred philology of Germany—Prof. Harris, of Johns Hopkins, Prof. Warfield, of the Presbyterian Seminary at Alleghany City, and Prof. Thayer, of the Harvard Divinity School, have united to make Dr. Abbot's marginal corrections of Scrivener more complete and useful, each of them furnishing his quota. The result is indispensable to the great numbers of scholars who possess and use Prof. Scrivener's otherwise valuable and even indispensable work.

It occurs to us that many of our standard works might be treated in the same fashion with great advantage to the public. A very considerable volume might be filled with corrections of mistakes in the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. A volume equal to any in the series might be given to the errata and misstatements in McClintock and Strong's *Theological and Ecclesiastical Encyclopædia*. A valuable supplement to Schaff-Herzog might be furnished by a joint contribution from all the scholars who have gone through it critically. Even the original Herzog is far from immaculate.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE writer known as "Susan Coolidge" possesses a delightful style. More than that, she never writes without having something particular to say. As a consequence her books are always decidedly good reading. The latest of them, "A Little Country Girl," (Roberts Bros., Boston), is very slight in texture, yet in its way is a work of art. The country girl comes from a barren New England farm, where she has felt none of the softness of life, to make part of the family of city relatives. The contrast has often been shown, but never with more deftness than by Susan Coolidge. The social advantages of the city cousins give them, at first, a vast superiority in the new relation, but truth and sincerity are speedily shown to be better things than manners—and

manners, too, the country girl develops speedily enough. Apart from the drawing of this central character the book has charm from its close yet unpretending description of life at Newport. Any one familiar with that beautiful watering-place will read this simple record with especial pleasure. The book is professedly a "Juvenile" but it has general value.

"The Joyous Story of Toto," by Mrs. Laura E. Richards, (Roberts Bros.), might perhaps never have been written but for "Alice in Wonderland," but it has, for all that, real merits of its own. We are not to look for an absolutely new thing every time we open a book,—even a good book. Mrs. Richards' talking animals with humorous proclivities may not be entirely original, but they are entertaining, and as things go, when that is said pretty much all is said. Mrs. Richards has a delightfully droll way with her in telling these fanciful tales of the animals who came to entertain "Toto's" blind grandmother with their conversation, and that old folks as well as young will heartily enjoy it we have no question. The book is materially helped by some very clever illustrations by E. H. Garrett, an artist who has much of the felicitous touch in this kind of work of Mr. E. B. Bensell.

"Hyperæsthesia," it appears, means "supersensitiveness." It is doubtless a correct word enough, but that it is a good title for a novel—however clearly it may convey the leading idea of it—we very much doubt. Miss Mary Cruger's novel errs, we cannot but think, yet more seriously. It is more than anything else a physiological study. The author had a purpose;—a laudable one from a certain view,—to dissect some of the troubles of women growing out of so-called "obscure" nervous disorders, but which in fact she considers are amenable always to common-sense and the exercise of will. This is all very well, but the subject is not a fit one for fiction. Miss Cruger is earnest and intelligent, but what she has written is rather a medical treatise than a novel. (Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York.)

"Tell Your Wife," (Lee & Shepard, Boston), is a slangy, vulgar novel, written with a certain vivacity, but having an unpleasant tone. All the troubles of life, this anonymous writer labors to prove, come from men not telling their wives everything. It is apparently a transfer from the fiction market of England, and we are at a loss to discover why it should have been thought worth while to republish it. There is surely no lack of such flimsy material on this side.

The question of the proper feeding of infants who for one reason or another cannot depend on the—"in short, the maternal fount," as Mr. Micawber puts it, is equally interesting to the professional and the amateur. If it is a never-ending concern to medical men, it is no less such to parents, and all who have the care of young children. Dr. Arthur V. Meigs is therefore sure of an all-around hearing for his "Milk Analysis and Infant Feeding," (Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co.) Without having any pet theory which he was determined to demonstrate at any odds, Dr. Meigs simply set about this work knowing well how much had been written upon the subject, to add what he could to the general knowledge. The most practical additions he has made are his tables of the comparative analysis of the composition of cow's and human milk. It is in that mysterious substance, casein, that the principal difference lies. There is not only three times more casein in cow's milk than in human milk, but it is a materially different substance; when isolated it has an acid reaction, while that obtained from human milk is alkaline. The difficulties of "raising by hand" come from this fact, for while cow's milk contains less sugar than is necessary, an adjustment therein is easily made, while the quantities of water and fat in the two liquids are practically the same. All these points Dr. Meigs brings out with great care and makes abundantly clear. When it is necessary to feed the infant, as we may say, artificially, means must be taken to neutralize as far as possible the extra quantity and the acid quality of the casein, and to this division of the subject a large part of the treatise is devoted. Dr. Meigs also gives many sensible and practical directions upon the general diet of infants and very young children, in the course of which we observe that condensed milk is decidedly disapproved.

"Stem to Stern," (Lee and Shepard, Boston), is the latest of Oliver Optic's clever pieces of practical fiction for boys. This writer's books may be called excellent adjuncts of the manual training schools which are just now attaining such deserved favor in industrial centres. They are devoted to the laudable purpose of encouraging a love for the mechanical arts, and of turning youth into breadwinners of a kind with which it is hardly likely the market will ever be over-supplied. In these days of extra-crowded professions and preponderating "clerking," such an effort is health-giving and wholesome. Not all the young readers of "Stem to Stern," will be impelled to become boat-builders, but all of them will imbibe to some degree a love of labor and a respect for

it, and that knowledge is assuredly one of the most substantial things in the world. In itself, moreover, "Stem to Stern" is a well contrived and well developed book.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard furnish in a neat little book called "The Hunter's Hand Book" precisely the kind of summarized practical information that is needed in camping out. It might more exactly be addressed to amateur hunters, since hunters strictly and properly speaking know the things here set down "by nature." But that consideration apart, this little work (it is anonymous, though we should like to give full credit) will be found very useful. Camping out is growing steadily more popular, and a manual of this nature was needed. There are plenty more pretentious books, but a "hand book," such as this truly is, was lacking. We have here a description of all articles required in camp, with hints on provisions and stores, and receipts for camp cooking. To turn the pages is almost enough to give one the camp fever, even at this time of the year.

The Fowler & Wells Company issue a cheap paper-covered edition of their "Heads and Faces; How to Study Them," by Nelson Sizer and Dr. H. S. Drayton. Any one interested, or who thinks of taking an interest, in phrenology, will find this work a convenient elementary treatise. Mr. Sizer is one of the clearest and most agreeable writers on the subject. The book is rather a marvel of cheapness. It is an octavo of 185 pages, with nearly 200 illustrations, and is sold for forty cents. The incident shows what a marked impression the demand for cheap editions has made. Not only is fiction printed at exceptionally low rates in these days; standard books of all kinds share in the movement.

"Immortality Inherent in Nature," by W. S. Barlow is a well-intentioned argument, as we may say, against materialistic tendencies. The author's aim is worthy, yet we fail to find any justification for his putting his labors into type. Well meaning as Mr. Barlow is he tells us nothing that every man does not know, and these endless platitudes about the cunning of the spider and the industry of the bee give the reader a tired feeling. Still, although we consider the publication (the writing of it for self-satisfaction is all well enough) a mistake, we have no particular fault to find with it except that Mr. Barlow has put his portrait in it. What interest does he suppose the world can have in that? "Immortality" is a poem—at least it is written in verse. (Fowler & Wells Co., New York).

There has just appeared (Leipzig, 1885), a supplement to Prof. Whitney's Sanskrit Grammar. In this work Prof. Whitney has collected all the known roots, verb forms and primary derivations of the Sanskrit language. The materials used were the published literature, the great St. Petersburg lexicon, and many unpublished MSS. In the preface Prof. Whitney says: "As a matter of course no such work as the present can pretend to completion, especially at its first appearance. . . . I expect to continue the work of verification and addition, and to make an eventual future edition perceptibly nearer to perfection in its details, and possessing such improvements in plan as my own experience and the suggestions of others may suggest. It is unnecessary to add that corrections and additions of any kind will be welcomed by me and duly acknowledged."

Messrs. Ginn & Co., of Boston, have just published an excellent primer, in their "Classics for Children" series. This little work, by Miss J. H. Stickney, instead of the old style hard-shell speller and reading-book, teaches reading, writing, and spelling, and nursery rhymes all together. Almost every artifice which might appeal to the infant mind is employed. There are little songs with the music, that they may be sung in the course of the lesson. The illustrations are profuse and elegant, and are intended to sharpen the child's powers of observation. When we remember how many children there are who never go beyond the primary school, we cannot but commend every effort to improve the methods employed in teaching children to read and write. The idea of publishing and illustrating the nursery tales for a primer is a specially good one. Grown up people can hardly conceive the pleasure which children feel when they meet "in print" the words which they have been accustomed to prattle from their infancy up.

ART.

THE AWARDS OF PRIZES AT THE ACADEMY.

THE Temple Gold Medal goes this year to Mr. Charles Sprague Pearce's "Peines de Cœur," which hangs in the place of honor at the end of the line of galleries—a place which Mr. Harrison's large canvas, "Bord de Mer," which is squeezed into the narrow corridor at the head of the stairs, would seem to have

deserved, and which, let us hope, it would have received if it had not been so unreasonably large.

The exhibitor at the *Salon* has grown to feel that this one method only is open to him of detaching his picture sufficiently to get it fairly judged on its individual merits, and in Paris they have accepted his reasons, and have come to expect this kind of scale from the younger aspirants for exhibition honors. There is less excuse for it here, however, and when it comes to giving up the whole of the best wall at their disposal to a single work, it must be admitted that there is a certain amount of justification to be found for what seems at first like unwarrantable neglect on the part of the hanging committee, of the picture which certainly attracts more attention and excites more interest than any other in the exhibition.

How far this same question of size has influenced the directors in awarding the prizes it is impossible to say. It is to be feared, however, that a certain amount of weight was attached to this consideration in the decision which has been reached. This if true is unfortunate, for nothing could be more unjust. The considerations which determine the size of a picture—whether they are questions of taste or of experience—are one thing, and the ability displayed in its execution is quite another. Not that the advantage on the score of merit is so overwhelming on the side of Mr. Harrison's picture as to make the judgment of the committee ridiculous, or even to call it in question very seriously. Mr. Pearce's painting is far too meritorious for that, still, if judged on purely artistic grounds, I think the preference does belong to Mr. Harrison. In the first place, there is something about his work which lifts it in conception and treatment alike out of the common, which is more than can be said of the undoubted but still very ordinary kind of interest which attaches to the other. Then the technical difficulties which the one subject presents are by no means comparable to those with which the other painter has had to contend; that both are about equally satisfactory as far as the result is concerned, will I think be very generally conceded.

Is it not clear that the successful rendering of the waste of soft sand, and the modeling of the nude figures in such a blaze of diffused light as floods the larger canvas, is considerably more of a technical triumph than the painting of Mr. Pearce's pretty landscape with its simple lighting and picturesque figures? But if there is a little doubt about the justice of the first award, there is a good deal about that of the second. The Temple Silver Medal is given each year to a landscape or marine, and as the figures in Mr. Harrison's picture are not sufficiently prominent to prevent the work from being regarded as a landscape in a very strict sense, it is hard to see why, if the gold medal was denied it, it should not have received the silver one, which has in the present case been given to Mr. W. L. Richards' large marine, "Old Ocean's Gray and Melancholy Waste." This last is a very good picture indeed, and one which represents an immense amount of knowledge of wave forms, as well as a very high degree of skill in rendering them on canvas. One must be blind indeed not to appreciate the admirable qualities which are seldom wanting in Mr. Richards' work, and which have earned him a place in the foremost of our landscape painters; a place which is much too generally conceded and which is grounded on convictions far too substantial to be disturbed by any questions which the present occasion can possibly raise. These qualities are certainly not absent from the work under discussion, which, if we except the unhealthy yellowness of tone which unfortunately characterises most of his latest work, is a very fair specimen of his skill in marine painting, and would not fail to cause it to be respected wherever perfect drawing and delicate painting and the mastery of detail which deep and patient study alone can give are honored as they deserve; but all this may be freely admitted at once without instituting any serious comparison of this picture with Mr. Harrison's, or even with the fresh and vigorous landscape, "The Waning Year," by Mr. Bruce Crane, which as landscape pure and simple can hardly be said to have any rivals in the exhibition.

The award of the Mary Smith prize of two hundred dollars to Miss Cecilia Beaux's picture—"The Last Days of Infancy" will probably be received with unmixed satisfaction. Indeed it can hardly be said to have had a rival. Miss Margaret W. Lesley's "Rosebuds" would have been one, if the head had been a little stronger and the draperies treated a little more successfully; there is a good deal of very admirable work in her picture.

The charm of Miss Beaux's work is its simplicity. There is to be noted in it not only an entire absence of that affectation of smartness which disfigures the work of so many young painters, but of any striving after the kind of cleverness which is only too apt to lead to such affectation. We stand before the pictures of how many young painters who startle us with the facility which they seem to have somehow caught the knack of, all at once, and we say with the young man in the nonsense rhyme: What makes you so awfully clever?

How often do we look in vain, as the years go, for anything of more enduring interest that has come of all this cleverness, or find that what we took for so much brilliant promise has led to any satisfactory performances? There is little evidence in Miss Beaux's picture of this facility which comes for the most part from persistent though not necessarily prolonged practice in the schools. But there is something much better, there is sympathetic interest in the subject, an appreciative perception of and insistence upon qualities in the sitter which are of more importance than any clever brush-work, or any nice adjustment of proportions and values can possibly be.

Not that these last, which constitute, after all, the stock in trade of the painter as such, are by any means to be despised, or that the painter of this very successful picture has not a good deal to learn in this connection; her other contribution, "A Quiet Hour," sins grievously in ways which a "mere" painter would have easily avoided, and which she ought to learn to avoid. The background is cold and hard, the foliage is monotonous in its forms, and aggressively forbidding in its color. But these are faults which the painter will learn to remedy—let us hope that the learning will leave unspoiled the qualities which make the charm in the interesting work which has received the prize this year.

The Tappan prizes to students of the Academy have on the whole been well bestowed. Miss Bonsall's "Rejected," although eminently student-like, is a work of very decided merit, and Mr. Bridge's "Sheep Pasture," which receives the second prize, has excellent qualities. The effect of light is very tender, and the treatment generally is eminently artistic, although the effect is nearly spoiled, as so much of the work of the Academy students is, by the horrible green of the landscape, the master's example being in this respect pernicious in the extreme.

Mr. Eakins has done some very strange things, and while compelling admiration for his knowledge and skill in certain important respects, has kept his friends perpetually apologizing for him by the wildness of his errors in dealing with other things of quite as much importance. In nothing that he has done however has his work been so persistently and inexcusably bad as in the landscapes which he has introduced as backgrounds for his figures. That in the "Swimming," shown at the present exhibition, will serve as a fair illustration, and the extent of the mischief which such an example exerts is only to be judged by these reflections of it which disfigure the work of most of the older students.

L. W. M.

NOTES.

QUITE apart from the popular interest which attaches to the subject, and to the amount of incident which it contains, the panorama on exhibition at Broad and Cherry streets deserves notice for its very decided merits as a work of art. It is merit of a kind, too, which there is the more reason for noticing because of the ease with which it is overlooked. Probably very few artists who exhibit pictures in the Academy across the way would regard the painting of a panorama in any other light than of something beneath their dignity, and yet it may safely be said that the number of those among them to whom such a work would be possible might be counted on the fingers of one hand. The military business makes little appeal to the artistic mind, it is true, but if this were all left out and the work regarded as a simple landscape, it would be found to be one of the most interesting works that has ever been exhibited here. The working out of the perspective effect on this cylindrical surface involves problems of the greatest interest to students, and represents an amount of scientific knowledge which entitles the painter to a great deal of praise. The advantages under which the picture is seen—the observer being of necessity always at the station point, and none of the distractions and disillusionments that limit the enjoyment of miscellaneous works being present—make possible an amount of realism which is simply out of the question in pictures painted on a plane surface. It seems as if the bigness of nature, the real out-of-doors thing, could only be adequately rendered in this way, where the painter can have, as nature has, a limitless horizon.

Mr. W. M. Chase, who recently returned from Europe, brought with him a portrait painted by himself of the artist Whistler. It is a full length, and is said to be Mr. Chase's masterpiece. Whistler is coming to America this month to lecture on art, and the portrait will not be exhibited until he arrives. The portrait will then help to advertise the lecture, and the lecturer will help to advertise the portrait. For this are we painters and lecturers on art. Whistler was within a year or two sent to Venice by a London fine art company to make a set of etchings of the city. It is said that since their publication he declares with a manner full of sorrowful disappointment: "They can't be as good as I thought they were; they are selling!"

SCIENCE NOTES.

IN the November number of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, Mr. Pedro G. Salom has an article describing the four leading processes for the manufacture of high-grade steel, which have been but lately introduced, largely, as he believes, from the effects of the depression in the iron industry. They are all founded on the Bessemer process, but contain certain improvements which will, if perfected, extend the range of Bessemer steel to many of the uses now supplied by wrought iron. In summing up he says: "I consider it absolutely certain that one of the above methods will very shortly supersede puddling. Enough money has been invested to render it certain that all the difficulties which invariably arise in attempting something new will be solved. There can be no more steps backward, and the puddling furnace is, therefore, inevitably doomed. I believe, however, that in practice it will be found that there are two or three very important difficulties that will have to be overcome before steel entirely supersedes iron. There is no question however, but that the material already made by these new processes will supplant iron for nine-tenths of the purposes for which iron is used, and we may expect in the next few years a marvelous growth in the number of these small converters."

In the same number appears an article by Prof. Edwin J. Houston critically examining the claims to originality of Bell's telephone patents. As early as 1861 a German inventor named Reis published in the *Jahresbericht* an article on "Telephony by the Galvanic Current," in which he explained with great fulness of detail his recently-perfected apparatus, and especially enlarged on the theory of sound vibrations as applied to telephony. In this article he stated that the machine had actually transmitted sound satisfactorily. The specifications he left were so complete and circumstantial that a skilled machinist can construct to-day from his specifications a telephone which transmits perfectly. But in his description he speaks of the vibrations of the diaphragm producing "makes and breaks" in the galvanic current. This is the point the Bell Telephone Company has relied on to prove that Reis never invented a perfect telephone. Transmission in the Bell telephone is accomplished by variations of intensity in the current, but with no absolute breaks in the circuit, and the company alleges that it is impossible to construct a speaking telephone in which the circuit is completed and broken at every vibration of the diaphragm. Reis's telephone never breaks the circuit entirely, and hence it seems reasonable to suppose that he only used the words figuratively to express greater or less intensity in the current. In any event the claim of the Bell Telephone Company that the German inventor failed of actual invention because he did not entirely understand the manner in which his invention worked, seems very flimsy to an outsider.

M. Hilfiker, of the Neufchâtel Observatory, states that the variability of the sun's diameter is very perceptible, the greatest diameters coinciding with the minimum period of sun spots, the least with the maximum. Similar conclusions had been previously indicated by Father Rosa, the colleague of Father Secchi.

Nordenfeldt, the Swedish inventor, whose machine-gun has been widely adopted, claims to have invented a submarine boat which recent trials have proved satisfactory. The distinctive feature is the device for sinking it below the surface. This consists of twin screws working on vertical shafts, which when put in motion develop a downward propulsion strong enough to overcome the boat's buoyancy. When these cease working, of course, the craft returns to the surface, and their motion ceases automatically when a certain depth is reached. The invention is intended to be used as a war vessel, but might be made useful for other purposes.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE NEW EDUCATION AGAIN.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

AN article signed L. W. M., in your issue of October 24th, while agreeing mainly with "those whom we have principally to thank for this important addition [the School of Manual Training]—to the educational machinery of our city," (to use the words of the writer) yet fails to distinguish clearly between their position and that of some other advocates of the undertaking.

The promoters of the school do not disparage the old learning, but its abuses. The new school, like the Kindergarten and the object lessons, represents the reaction which would make study a disciplinary process, as it was before the modern growth of science led teachers into a vain effort to make it an all-informing one. They would go even farther back, and make it a discipline for the physical as well as the mental powers. Looking around and to

the future, they see that as disciplinary study becomes open to all, it must be adapted to all needs, as formerly it was only to those of men of "the learned professions," and men of leisure.

Their aim has therefore been to add to the Grammar School studies such typical manual exercises as should train the hand and eye, and give that clearness of conception and habit of accurate judgment that come from the association of mental and bodily labor in the same act. But as it is ordained that the education or development of man must be by the development of nature, without as well as within, so there have not yet been found any better elementary studies in this direction than those which belong to the arts by which man deals with nature. It is only so far, then, that this school fits its pupils for trades, and while it prepares them even better than did the old apprenticeship system, yet its friends have taken, and very properly, every occasion to declare that its object is only that expressed by its title.

When all this is fully understood, it is difficult to see why there should be any more objection to giving this training, in some degree, to every boy, than there is to the teaching of Geometry and Latin to all who prepare for college,—even though they are to be artists or statesmen.

Nobody denies that trades can be taught in schools; indeed the trade school, maintained by employers in each trade, is almost the only way in which they can be learned. On the other hand, few will urge that trades, (meaning all trades), can be taught in a public school, for no school can teach all, and a public school cannot discriminate. The friend of manual education desire, even as much as any director of an Art School, to see Drawing fill a larger place in the public schools. But they differ with him if he thinks it the only general hand-study that should be practiced there. They look upon it as the root of manual education, and it is largely due to their efforts that its growth has been fostered and considerably extended in late years. But it is a root that bears fruit upward, for the interest excited in this art has led to the opening of the Industrial Art School, as that has opened the way for sewing for girls and for the Manual Training School for older boys.

When these scattered members shall have been fully organized in a completed course, giving mental and manual training *pari passu*, as impartially and thoroughly disciplinary as ever were Arithmetic and Grammar,—beginning with the Sub-Primaries and ending with High Schools that shall be immediately preparatory to the schools of Philosophy, Science, and Technology of any university, we believe that the community will be satisfied with the means as well as the results, and no one more so than L. W. M. himself.

J. L. W.

Philadelphia, Oct. 30.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

BESIDES the large Turkish printing establishment in Constantinople of Osman Bey, there is now a rival in that conducted by Tefvik Bey Abuzia, which is doing more Arabic work. Under the stimulus of competition Tefvik Bey has introduced a novelty. This is the use of the ancient Kufic character as a kind of black letter for head-lines and otherwise, to break the uniformity of Turkish typography. The hitherto unknown Kufic has become popular, with the amusing result that inscriptions in it may now be seen in Armenian and Greek shops of Stamboul.

Lord Tennyson has been elected President of the London Library, in succession to the late Lord Houghton.—Thomas Hardy has written a new story called "A Mere Interlude," for the Bingham *Weekly Mercury*.—Wyndham Robinson, of Virginia, a descendant of Pocahontas, has written a history of that famous princess.—Archdeacon Farrar's new volume of "Sermons and Addresses" will shortly be brought out by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co.—Mr. Brander Matthews contradicts the statement that he has filled his novel of "The Last Meeting" with portrayals of his friends.

Mr. G. P. Lathrop says that a series of letters written by Thackeray to an intimate friend, and throwing a bright light on his history, are now in existence in England, but will not be published until his daughter gives her consent, or perhaps not until after her death. Mr. Lathrop adds: "Thackeray's wife, as many people know, became insane and remained so; and these letters show the heroism and self-sacrifice of his character. It is said that they indicate that all that he wrote for the world was simply what he was able to accomplish under the most adverse circumstances, and that he never had a fair chance to disclose his full powers. I have heard them spoken of most enthusiastically as casting a positive glory upon his character. Permission for their publication was given at one time, but afterward withdrawn."

Messrs. Ginn & Co. will have ready this month an "Introduction to the Language and Verse of Homer," by Prof. T. D. Seymour, of Yale College.—Prof. Du Bois Raymond, of Berlin, is at work on a history of natural science in the 19th century.—A biography of Prince Frederick Charles, commonly called the Red Prince, has been published in Berlin; it is the work of Court Chaplain Rogge, an intimate friend of the Prince.—J. S. Winter, author of "Mignon," and other clever semi-military bits of fiction, is said to be not a cavalry officer at all, but a woman.—The King of Sweden has been for some time engaged in writing a historical work dealing with European events between 1863 and 1872; it will be published next spring.

Longmans, Green & Co., London, have put forth the prospectus of an *English Historical Review*, upon the general model of the *Revue Historique* and Sybel's *Historische Zeitschrift*, and to be issued quarterly. "It will deal with English, American, and Colonial history, and with such other branches of history, ancient and modern, constitutional and ecclesiastical, as are likely to interest any considerable class of English students." It will be edited by the Rev. Mandell Creighton, assisted by Reginald Lane-Poole, and a small committee, with a corresponding editor in the United States. The first number will be issued January 1.

Mr. J. C. Nimmo will issue an English edition of Mr. Frank R. Stockton's "Rudder Grange," with Mr. A. B. Frost's illustrations.—Mr. Freeman's monograph on "William the Conqueror" is coming from the press.—Mr. J. A. Froude is editing, with an introduction and notes, Mr. George Cavendish's "Life of Cardinal Wolsey."—A new volume of "The Land and the Book," by Rev. Wm. M. Thompson, will soon be published by Harper & Bros.; it is called "Lebanon, Damascus and Beyond Jordan," and completes the contemplated set of three volumes on this subject.

We are grieved to announce the death at Wilmington, Delaware, on the 2d instant, of Mrs. Margaret C. Pyle, a frequent contributor to THE AMERICAN during the past four years, and a woman of fine literary taste and culture. Her decease, the result of a painful disease which she bore with sweet fortitude, is lamented by many attached friends. Mr. Howard Pyle, the author and artist, is her son.

An extensive work of genealogy and biography has been undertaken by Mr. Frank Willing Leach, under the name "Signers of the Declaration of Independence and their Descendants." He proposes to execute the undertaking in the full spirit of the title, tracing the families descended from the signers, with all their branches, and has already made considerable progress. He asks that correspondence on the subject may be addressed to him at 2211 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

A supplement to the "Directory of Antiquarian Booksellers" (C. N. Caspar, Milwaukee) will appear shortly, and will be furnished gratuitously to all subscribers.—A new text-book on China Painting, by S. S. Frackelton, is about to be published by D. Appleton & Co.—The volume of "Songs from the Novelists," which Mr. Davenport Adams has compiled, contains about 120 pieces of verse. The novels used date from Elizabeth to Victoria, none of the younger living novelists being included.—The *Oerland Monthly* for November has the second instalment of Prof. Joseph Le Conte's "Notes of a Yosemite-Camping Trip," and is in other respects notable for the freshness and value of its contents. The educational feature of the number is an article upon "The New Mills College," by Mrs. Katherine Fisher.

W. E. Norris, author of "Matrimony," will contribute a new serial novel entitled "Hope," to Lippincott's for 1886.—It is not President Seelye, of Amherst College, as has been stated, who has written a Life of Napoleon, but Prof. Seeley, of Cambridge, England, the author of "Ecce Homo."—Mr. Robert Buchanan is about to publish "Reminiscences of a Literary Career."—Mrs. Gordon Ford, of New York, is preparing a biography of her grandfather, Noah Webster the lexicographer.—Miss May Laffan, the author of "Hogan, M. P.," and other clever books, has just published in England "A Singer's Story," which is described as an admirable work.—A new monthly, to be called the *Open Door*, will soon make its appearance in New York. It is intended for the benefit of writers whose obscurity is a bar to their appearance in print elsewhere. W. N. Oliver & Co. will publish it.

Mr. Howard Pyle has published in book form, through Messrs. Harper & Brothers, a collection of the old-fashioned verses and stories which he has been contributing for the past two years to *Harper's Young People*. It is called "Pepper and Salt," and forms an attractive holiday book for children.

The new edition of the Carlyle-Emerson correspondence, which Ticknor & Co. are bringing out, contains enough newly discovered letters to fill a hundred additional pages.—Since the publication of the George Eliot Memoirs, friends and correspondents of hers have found a number of unpublished letters that are believed to be worthy of permanent preservation. Mr. Cross has therefore decided to add them to the new popular edition of the memoirs now in course of publication.—Mr. F. Marion Crawford has promised a serial to *Macmillan*, and another to the *Atlantic*, besides having several other literary irons in the fire.

Great curiosity is felt regarding Dr. Schliemann's forthcoming work on Tiryns. The work was printed in four simultaneous editions, for England, France, Germany, and America, six months ago. But no sooner were the last proofs corrected than more important discoveries were made at Tiryns by the excavations again begun at Dr. Schliemann's expense, under the direction of his architect, Dr. Dörpfeld. The results of these discoveries were telegraphed to the author during his visit to England in the early part of the summer. It was hoped that the new discoveries might have been dealt with in an appendix or fresh chapter, but the recent revelations have necessitated the preparing of quite a different ground-plan from that already printed. The workmen have now struck a deeper level, and laid bare the walls of buildings of an earlier date than any hitherto suspected. How the difficulty is got over will presently appear. Messrs. Scribner & Co. have charge of the work for the United States.

Here is another example of the questionable methods of certain publishers both in this country and abroad. "Skipped by the Light of the Moon," a recent anonymous summer novel, with gaudy paper cover, published by G. W. Carleton & Co., turns out on examination, says the *N. Y. Evening Post*, "to be a re-issue of translations of three of Octave Feuillet's stories, which were published in one volume with the author's name on the title-page, and called 'L'ed Astray—The Sphinx—Bellah.'"

A new collection of the short stories of Robert Louis Stevenson is being prepared for the press.—Messrs. Rand & McNally are about to publish "Prince Zillah," a dramatic story adopted from the French of Jules Claretie.—M. Edouard Hervé, editor of the *Paris Soleil*, has announced his candidature for the *fautail* in the Académie Française vacant by the death of the Duc de Noailles.—Messrs. Scribner & Co. are preparing a library edition of the delightful collection of "Stories by American Authors." The ten

volumes are bound in olive green with gilt tops. In this form the books are more attractive than ever.

Miss Mamie Dickens, eldest daughter of the novelist, has written a brief biography of her father for Cassell & Co. She gives pictures of Dickens' home life, and tells a number of new and characteristic anecdotes.—Mr. G. W. Cable will hereafter live altogether at the North, but will continue to write about the South.—"King Arthur—not a Love Story," by Dinah Mulock Craik, will be begun early in the new year in *Harper's Magazine*.—A book which promises to be interesting is announced in London under the title of "Contributions towards a History of Anonymous English Literature."—Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin has put his diplomatic experiences to good purpose in writing a book on "The Persia of To-day."—The Duke of Argyll's next piece of literary work will be a monograph on "The Connection between the Scenery of Scotland and Its Geology."—Miss McClelland, of Norwood, Va., is a new Southern writer; she has written a novel called "Oblivion," which Henry Holt & Co. will publish.

The London *Times* thus sums up the general character of the publishing trade in England this fall: "The lists of the month announce no very costly undertakings. The 'Dictionary of National Biography' in fifty octavos, and the 'Encyclopedia Britannica' in half as many quartos, were projected in brisker times; while the *éditions de luxe*, with their decked edges and meadows of margin, are really subscription works issued at a high price, and, like Captain Burton's edition of the 'Arabian Nights,' are absorbed by the limited circle to whom they are addressed. On the other hand, the number of 'series' books is increasing, and while libraries of standard non-copyright works are being reprinted at a price which renders hopeless the piratical raids of the Chicago corsairs, education—of a sort—is no longer confined to a fortunate few. Hence the literary caterers must provide cheap fare for the million. The books 'without which no gentleman's library is complete,' are too heavy for this new clientele."

NOTES ON PERIODICALS.

THE second volume of the *Hebraica* opens well with a handsome appearance and creditable material. There are articles by quite a number of distinguished European scholars, and those of America do not lag behind. Prof. Eberhard Schrader writes a rather weak article on an interesting "South-Babylonian Aramaic Greek Bilingual" inscription. Prof. Paul Haupt, of Baltimore, gives an interesting discussion of the Assyrian epithet *mūtrāni*, which has heretofore been translated "mighty," but which he proves to mean "pious." Dr. I. H. Hall tells of some Phœnician inscriptions in the Metropolitan Museum at New York. Canon Driver of Oxford furnishes some grammatical notes, as do Mr. Cheyne and Prof. Sayce, and Rev. Dr. K. Kohler commences a series of emendations to the text of Isaiah, which he promises to continue and carry through the other books of the Bible. In the book review Prof. Lansing severely criticises Socin's Arabic Grammar.

An interesting new venture is the *Home Weekly*, established at Wilmington, Delaware, by Ferris Brothers, the first issue bearing date October 31. Its object is to present "the thought of intelligent Wilmington people about Wilmington interests," and to cultivate the field of literature, science, social progress, etc., in a way to be generally acceptable. The papers in the first number are varied and entertaining, and establish a good claim to the support of those who love clean and honest periodicals.

In admirable typographic garb, now-a-days, is the quarterly of our Historical Society, the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*. The issue for October has for its leading paper a very careful review, by Walter B. Scaife, of "The Boundary Dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania," which will be profitable reading for those who may hereafter wish to write or speak on the subject,—especially such historians as Prof. Hand Browne, of Maryland, whose recent volume in reference to that State sublimely ignored a large part of the case. The *Magazine* begins the issue of the "Journal of Miss Sally Wister, 1777-1778," a most sprightly narrative of the experiences of a young girl, living in the midst of the turmoil of the Revolution, at Gwynedd, near Whitemarsh and Valley Forge.

Messrs. Scribner's *Book Buyer*, for November, has a good portrait of Mr. G. W. Cable, on a supplement sheet, and presents a sketch of his life and literary career.

The last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains a lengthy article on General Grant. His life is told from boyhood down to the latest development in the affairs of the firm of Grant & Ward. The writer expresses the opinion that General Grant's greatness lay in his recognition of an opportunity. From the point of view of the military critic he declares that Grant was neither a great organizer nor strategist.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE WIT OF WOMEN. By Kate Sanborn. Pp. 215. \$1.50. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

LINCOLN AND STANTON. A Study of the War Administration of 1861-1862, with special consideration of some recent statements of Gen. George B. McClellan. By William D. Kelley, M. C. Pp. 88. \$0.50, cloth. \$0.25, paper. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

THE PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST, (Lindsay & Blakiston's), for 1886. Thirty-fifth year of its publication. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co.

MIND CURE ON A MATERIAL BASIS. By Sarah Elizabeth Titcomb. Pp. 288. \$1.50. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

MA'AMZELLE EUGENIE. A Russian Love Story. By Henry Gréville. Pp. 148. Paper. \$0.25. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

FIFTY YEARS OF CONCESSIONS TO IRELAND, 1831-1881. By R. Barry O'Brien. Vol. II. Pp. 485. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington.)

DRIFT.

—An amiable gentleman, who appears to have enjoyed the confidence of the late emperor and of the prince imperial, has recently been publishing his reminiscences of conversations held with the unlucky son of Napoleon III. These articles are from an imperialist point of view supposed to be highly important, but people who scarcely sympathize with the methods of the second empire think them quite absurd. The author, in his report of an interview with the prince imperial, shortly before the departure of that young gentleman for South Africa, states the manner in which the prince proposed to govern, if he succeeded in getting upon the throne of France. He desired to have a chamber of peers, composed of the great property owners, the magistrates, the chief dignitaries of the church, and the heads of the army. He would not, he said, have the great manufacturers or commercial men in that chamber, because they were not social forces. They were generally, he thought, ignorant. As to the literary and artistic classes, he thought that they could not be expected to be called into the councils of the country. As for the press, he announced his firm opinion that it could be entirely bought up, and said that he would not allow, as his father had allowed, discussion of governmental matters. All the journalists, he said, would be bought by interest. "If I did not buy them, the foreign powers would do so." This report of the manner in which the prince imperial proposed to take France back three centuries into absolute monarchy has greatly amused the republican journals, which have expended no end of irony and satire in criticising it.—*Paris Letter to New York Evening Post*.

—It is a fact known to many that there are certain fish fond of oysters and clams. A codfish will take a clam or oyster in its mouth, crack it and eat the meat. The crab and lobster will crack them or put a stone between the shells when partly open, scoop out the meat and leave the shells. There are large banks of shells at the bottom of the ocean, placed there by vast schools of carnivorous animals. Might not the shell mounds near here have been the eating houses of fish now extinct in these waters? The ocean having receded has left them far above the present high water mark.—*Portland Oregonian*.

—The legislative situation in Ohio appears to be after this fashion: The Republicans have the Lower House by a sufficient majority on joint ballot of the two Houses, even supposing all Democratic claimants to be seated in the Senate. In the Upper House the Republicans have seventeen and the Democrats sixteen members certainly, with four members from Cincinnati in doubt. Because of the frauds in that city an injunction has been applied for to restrain the County Clerk from issuing certificates of election to the Democratic candidates. If this injunction is denied the Senate will stand, Republicans, seventeen, Democrats, twenty. If it is granted, and the Clerk respects it, the Senate will have a Republican majority of one until the honest choice of the Hamilton County voters can be determined. But the party may require the Democratic County Clerk to place himself in contempt by issuing certificates in spite of an injunction, which would give the Senate to the Democratic conspirators, though leading to unpleasant complications for the Clerk.

—Mr. Blaine's candidacy certainly repelled a good many voters last year, and this year Mr. Davenport's candidacy brought them back. But the returns would seem to indicate that Mr. Blaine's candidacy also attracted a good many voters whom Mr. Davenport's candidacy did not hold. In fact, it seems to have attracted three or four times as many as it repelled.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

—The scandal of popular drunkenness will doubtless be much abated in Russia by the new excise law which is to go into force at the beginning of the new year. All the saloons which exist merely for the purpose of retailing grog will be closed, to the number of at least 80,000. The sale of liquors will be permitted only in hotels and restaurants, and licenses to these will be limited in number according to the judgment of the excise officers, and a fee of \$825 exacted for each. The Russian Finance Minister in announcing the new law says that "while experience has proved that the vice of drunkenness cannot be extirpated by legislative measures, it is certain that wise legislation can at least do much to lessen the evil and contribute to the moral development of the people."

—A colored woman nearly succeeded in voting at McDonald, Washington county, on Tuesday. She clad herself in man's attire and was taken to the polls with a batch of voters. Her name was not found on the register, however, and attention thus called to her exposed the trick.—*Press*.

—The *St. James Gazette* says: "Many American publishing firms do a large trade in England, and some of them find it to their advantage to stamp 'New York and London' on their books. This has its advantages; but among its disadvantages is that it forces them to present a number of copies of each work to certain public libraries. Where the books are costly *éditions de luxe*, this is felt to be rather hard, and at last the American publishers have rebelled. The British Museum having reminded the firm of Putnam's Sons that it must have five copies of their books, it has refused to comply with their request. A correspondence has ensued and a compromise was agreed to; the Museum was to content itself with one copy of each book. When the other American firms heard this they were dissatisfied. They appealed to Messrs. Putnam's Sons to make this a test case, and the firm has consented. But in the present state of the law, the American publishers must do one of two things: they must do as British firms do or erase the word 'London' from their title pages."

"Sixty thousand francs," says the *St. James Gazette*, "is not a sum to offer for every violoncello. Herr von Mendelssohn, of Berlin, has offered it, but he will never get the violoncello he wants for that money. It is the famous Stradivarius which was once the property of the two Servais, and Mme. Servais says that she cannot think of parting with it for less than 100,000 francs. Yet even for a Stradivarius this is pretty well. Dr. Johnson said that he had once meditated learning the fiddle, but gave it up on hearing that to fiddle you must fiddle all your life. Johnson was not far wrong. It certainly appears doubtful whether any one should buy a Stradivarius who did not mean to fiddle all his life."

SCOTCH SUITS.

Aiming from time to time to elevate the quality of Ready-made Clothing, we make a new departure this season and add, to our already overflowing stock, Scotch Suits. Scotch goods—the genuine—partake of the character of the Scotch. In beauty of patterns others may surpass: they as masters of heatherish-grip, kind of wiry textures; they produce less variously and abundantly, but more perfectly.

The genuine are too expensive for ordinary ready-made, and in lieu clothiers use good home-produced imitations—Cheviots, Bannockburns, etc.,—which, while handsome, lack the wearableness, wiriness, beauty, finish of the North country fabrics. Gentlemen, therefore, desiring these peculiar goods, have had no recourse, except by getting suits made to order. We have selected out of more than 100 styles some five or six (we told about cutting the Zackey overcoats out of them) and made them up for our ready-made stock: they are small checks and stripes, trimmed a little above the average business suit, with silk sleeve linings and body linings of superior quality serge: vest trimmed after our own fashion (as explained yesterday); we cut them in single-breasted, straight-front sack, the corners not rounded, but pinched.

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